

Friday, March 9, 1849.

THE INAUGURAL.

Our readers will find in to-day's Journal, President Taylor's Inaugural Address, which was delivered on the 5th March, in presence of both Houses of Congress, and a large number of spectators. With the exception of the particular and professional reference to the "Army and Navy," and "the improvement of Harbors and Rivers," we cannot find, in such a combination of generalities, much either to approve or condemn. It possesses all the brevity of Gen. Taylor's revised publications—The apparent sincerity of purpose, which is, in fact, its leading feature, is worthy the occupant of so exalted an office. Like the glorious sun, whose beams are illuminating us this day, the administration of Gen. Taylor opens with rich promises of usefulness and honor. Scarcely a cloud is to be seen in the political horizon; God grant that we may never have occasion to call the public notice to the alarming growth and blackness of a little speck, which, unless we mistake not, will yet deluge us in the horrors of tempest and ruin.

RECEPTION OF MR. POLK.

At ten o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, the loud boom of the signal gun at the Railroad Depot announced the arrival of North Carolina's distinguished son, Ex-President JAMES K. POLK, and his Suite—consisting of Hon. R. J. WALKER, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. Polk was received at the Depot, by the Commissioners, and in a neat speech the hospitalities and freedom of the town were tendered to him by JAMES T. MILLER, Esq., Magistrate of Police.

A procession was then formed at the Depot, which escorted the President and Suite, in carriages, to Mrs. SWANN'S Hotel, where in the presence of a large multitude of persons of both sexes, they were welcomed in a highly honorable and creditable manner by WILLIAM HILL, Esq., and at 12 o'clock he received visitors at the Masonic Hall.

During the passage of the procession Mr. Polk was received with every demonstration of respect and applause, by the vast concourse of persons who filled the side walks and balconies, from which many a "snowy scarf fluttered to the breeze." Without regard to all former differences of opinion, every one seemed anxious to do him honor.

We publish below the speeches of the occasion, or rather a synopsis of them, kindly reported for us on the spot, by a friend. We know that we but reflect the common sentiment and feeling of the entire community, when we welcome Mr. Polk to this his native soil, and wish him and his lady every happiness, in a retirement rendered necessary by the cares of office, and honorable in the retrospect of public services of a high and meritorious character.

Soon after the arrival of the Ex-President, the Steamer from Charleston hove in sight, and when she touched her wharf, a committee were in attendance to wait on the committee of Invitation from Charleston—consisting of Col. Andrews, Messrs. Cooper, Gray, Macbeth, and Cogdell—to whom the hospitalities of the Town were extended. They were then escorted in Carriages to the Rooms provided for them, and at half past 12 o'clock were presented to Mr. Polk, at Masonic Hall, where Col. Andrews tendered to him, in an appropriate speech, the hospitalities of our sister City, Charleston; to which Mr. Polk, in his usually graceful style, responded, accepting the invitation.

(REPORTED FOR THE JOURNAL.)

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

MR. POLK.—I have the honor to tender to you the welcome of my fellow-citizens of Wilmington, and to express their emotions of pleasure and pride on saluting you as their guest.

As the largest community in North Carolina, and as the only one to which the opportunity is offered, we desire, by our attentions on this occasion to recognize the energy and patriotism which conducted you, a North Carolinian, to the proudest station in the world, and to respond to that affection, which, by your words and your acts, we know you yet cherish for the State of your nativity. It was on this soil you had your birth; it was at our University you received those lessons of morality and wisdom, which in your public life have crowned you with success—for it was there you returned amid the flush of your worldly honors with filial gratitude and reverence.

We claim the benefit of these reminiscences; and, mindful that next to the sense of religious duty and moral feeling, nothing bears with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than a consciousness of an alliance with worth and honor; as North Carolinians, we claim and welcome you as a North Carolinian!

As Americans, we welcome you! for, under your guidance and foresight, while the rest of the world has been rocked by convulsions, and reeling with inherent weakness, our Republic America has enjoyed unexampled prosperity, and rapidly advanced in all the elements of National Greatness. In political economy, it was reserved for you and your excellent Cabinet, to establish as National axioms, what for nearly the whole course of our history as a government, had been looked upon as party problems. In international brotherhood, it was your privilege to commission the first national vessel ever sent on a like errand, bearing from our land of abundance, to the starvation of an unfortunate people.

As our Chief Magistrate, you have been called upon to embody and express the Nation's sympathy with long oppressed and now struggling Europe.

As the Executive of our government, you have ably conducted and successfully terminated a war, glorious in its victories and inspiring in its memories.

You recognized and upheld that great truth, "The principle of free government adheres to American soil"—is bedded in it, immovable as its mountains—for result, we behold regions large enough for empires added to our public domain. The Pacific wave now breaks upon the Western shore of our Continent with the same Republican murmur which our Atlantic shores have heard since 1776. Soon the comforts and refinements—the good laws and free government we enjoy, will spread like a breeze over our new possessions; cities, towns, farms, churches, and happy homesteads, will arise and adorn them. Navies will ride in their waters, and the same kind Providence which has watched over us will receive under its care new, religious, and happy population—a new constellation of happy and prosperous States.

Upon all this, from your retirement in Tennessee, you may look with an honorable and ever increasing pride. Upon all this, Time and Posterity, looking with more and more approval at the fruits of your public service become better understood and appreciated, will assign you your appropriate niche in the Pantheon of our Great Men. Regarding America as she stood in 1844, and as she stands now in 1849, we hail you as one whom the people should delight to honor, and are happy that to us the opportunity is first offered of adding our congratulations to that pleasing consciousness of duty, honorably and successfully discharged, which most southeasterly delight the remainder of your life.

Again, to you, and the ladies, and the honorable gentlemen who accompany you, we extend a most respectful and cordial welcome.

MR. POLK'S REPLY.

MR. POLK immediately spoke in reply, expressing and exhibiting his emotion at this testimonial of the esteem of the people of his native State. You remark truly, sir, says he, that I still cherish affection for my native State. I receive its welcome as the blessing of an honored parent. North Carolina can boast of glorious reminiscences, and is entitled to rank with, or far above, many who make greater pretensions. It was from her—her Counties of Mecklenburg, New Hanover, and Bladen—that the news of treason in the Colonies first went to the ears of the British Crown, and the spirit of independence was aroused. This, said he, had for a long time been doubted, but has incontestably been proved by certain documents which, having lately been rescued from the British archives, I have had the honor and gratification to transmit to your Governor. Whatever I may have done as the President of this people, has been done with a desire to secure their happiness. My greatest consolation and gratification, in retirement, will be—if I should be so happy as to obtain it—the approval of my fellow-citizens. In administering the government, I have acted solely upon principle—leaving the result to God, conscience and my Country. You have said truly, sir, that our boundaries are now the Oceans—and such are our new acquisitions, that if by a kind Providence, this glorious Union shall be preserved, we must command the commerce and admiration of the world. Our fleets of arms in Mexico secure us from all apprehension of foreign foes. To you, sir, and those associated with you, and to my fellow-citizens here present, I return my sincere thanks for this cordial welcome.

MR. POLK was peculiarly happy in his remarks, though he appeared much harassed by his journey, and was laboring under an attack of influenza.

DEPARTURE OF MR. POLK.

MR. POLK and Suite went off yesterday in the Charleston Boat, amidst the roar of cannon, and the greetings of hundreds, who on horseback, tandem, and foot, had gone to witness his departure. He carries with him the best wishes of all our citizens. His cordial manners and pleasing address have won for him many new friends among us.

Programme of proceedings upon the reception of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK and Suite, in the town of Wilmington, where they are expected to arrive on the morning of the 7th.

Upon the arrival of the Cars, a gun will be fired, as a signal for the flags to be hoisted at the public stations, and by the Shipping in port, (which Masters of Vessels are respectfully requested to attend to,) and for the firing of the salute at the Market Dock, and the ringing of the bells.

They will be received at the Depot by the Commissioners of the Town, and welcomed to the hospitalities of the place, and the freedom thereof tendered them by the Magistrate of Police.

A procession will then be formed in the following order, under the direction of WILLIAM N. PEDEN, Chief Marshal, and WILLIAM J. PRICE, JOHN HEDRICK, and GUILFORD L. DUDLEY, Assistant Marshals, who will be designated by red sashes, viz:

The Ex-President and Suite in Carriages; Magistrate of Police, Commissioners of the Town, and Town Officers;

Officers of the Army and Navy; Custom-House Officers;

Music;

Citizens in line, by double file;

Upon the arrival of the Ex-President and Suite at their quarters, they will be welcomed, on behalf of the citizens of the Town, by WILLIAM HILL, Esq.

After which, at the hour named by the Ex-President and Suite as most convenient for them, (notice of which will be given by the firing of a gun and the ringing of the Town bell,) they will be escorted by the Commissioners of the Town to the Masonic Hall, where they will receive such of their fellow-citizens as see fit to call upon them.

Upon their departure, they will be escorted to the Boat by the Commissioners of the Town and Officers, and a salute fired as the Boat passes the Town.

JAS. T. MILLER,) Committee
WM. C. HOWARD,) of Arrangements
L. H. MARSTELLER,)

Wilmington, N. C., 3d March, 1849.

LECTURE ON THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—We are indebted to the Hon. A. W. Venable, member of Congress from North Carolina, for a pamphlet copy of a "Lecture on the North and South, delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1849, by Elwood Fisher."

We have been agreeably entertained in giving the address an attentive perusal, and shall endeavor to give some interesting extracts from it in our next issue.

03-A week or two since, an advertisement inadvertently appeared in this paper of a personal nature. To-day a reply has been ordered. Of course, under the circumstances, we are bound to shew no impartiality. But we now give special notice, that, from this day henceforth, no advertisement of a personal nature will be allowed to appear in our columns at any price.

COLONIAL HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—

We commence this week the publication of copies of documents, found in the British archives, by our Minister, Mr. Bancroft, and transmitted by him to President Polk. These documents were presented to the Governor of this State by Mr. Polk, some weeks since.—They will be found highly interesting, exhibiting, as they do, the condition of North Carolina during her Colonial subservience to the British Crown, and the effective means adopted by our ancestors to throw off the shackles of British tyranny. They will doubtless be read by all.

STEAMER GUADALQUIVIR.—We announced in an extra on last Friday evening, the arrival of the above Spanish Steamer at this port, in a wrecked condition. See fourth page. The G. is now being repaired of the damages she sustained at sea, and will, we learn, also go on the ways, if she can be taken up, for the purpose of cleaning her bottom.

03-In order to close up the proceedings of Congress, and present to our readers the Inaugural Address of the new President in to-day's paper, we have reluctantly omitted many things we desired to notice.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.—On Monday last, an election was held at the Court-House in this town, for two Constables for the District. A multiplicity of candidates were in the field. Thos. L. Holden and Fred. Swan were the successful competitors.

THE NEW CABINET.—The following is said to be the composition of the new Cabinet. Whether Gen. Taylor be an ultra whig or only a whig—"so"—as Falstaff says, or not, one thing is pretty certain, that the following gentlemen are Federalists—"black and blue" Federalists, no mistake; they are both "hot and strong":

Clayton, of Del.	Secretary of State,
Meredith, of Penna.	" Treasury,
Preston, of Va.	" Navy,
Crawford, of Ga.	" War,
Ewing, of Ohio,	P. M. General,
Johnson, of Md.	Attorney General.

CONCERT.—The reader's attention is called to the Concert, advertised in this day's paper. We learn that the parties are highly commended for their talents, and we doubt not our citizens will be pleased by visiting Mozart Hall to-night.

03-We regret our inability to publish, this week, the interesting and extraordinary correspondence between Senators Shields and Breese, in relation to the election of the former, which is now going the rounds of the press.

HON. EDMUND BURKE.

The following letter to the Editor of the Union, is deserving of all praise; and it affords us no little pleasure in spreading it before our readers. That there will be a complete slaughter of old and faithful public officers, by the new administration, we have not the least doubt. In a short time, the guillotine axe will be put in operation. But it is better, far better, as the Union justly remarks, "To be stricken down in the path of independence than consent to sacrifice one's principles at the feet of power. If Gen. Taylor or his Secretaries should consent to sacrifice such men to the Moloch of party, be it so! 'The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.'" Mr. Burke acts precisely as an independent and talented citizen should act under such circumstances.

TO THE EDITOR.

I observe in the "Union" of this morning a communication headed "The Commissioner of Patents—Office Seekers," and referring to the manner in which I have administered the Patent Office with regard to appointments and removals. The communication, I am bound to presume, and I believe, is from a friendly source, and prompted by the kindest feelings towards me personally. But I feel it due to myself to say that it was prepared and published without my knowledge, consent, or approbation. Without intending it, doubtless, the author, by referring to my official course since I have been Commissioner of Patents, has placed me in the position of a suppliant for the mercy of the incoming President. My own sense of personal dignity and self-respect forbids that I should occupy any such position.

I disagree in principle with the party that has been elevated to power in the person of Gen. Taylor; and as an honest man, who seems to sacrifice his principles, opinions, or independence for any office in the gift of the President elect, I opposed his election, anticipating that it would result in the elevation of a party to power whose policy I believe to be detrimental to the best interests of the country.

I can hold no office under any President elected on the condition that I am permitted to enjoy the free and independent expression of my opinions upon political as well as all other subjects.

I am among the vanquished in this last victorious battle of Gen. Taylor—I am subject to the will of the conqueror, and am ready to abide my fate, whatever it may be. And whatever it may be, I shall meet it in a manner becoming a true American citizen, who cannot stoop to be a hypocrite nor a time-server, in or out of office, and who is too proud to crave mercy from his enemies.

EDMUND BURKE.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1849.

Hon. MR. HANNEGAN, late Senator from Indiana, has been appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Prussia.

COL. JOHNSON.—We learn that the remains of Col. Wm. R. Johnson (whose death we announced a few weeks since), arrived here on the steamer Gladiator from Charleston, on Sunday last, and were conveyed on the cars to his residence in Virginia for interment.

The President's Last Drawing-Room—12 o'clock, Wednesday Night.—Washington has not witnessed so brilliant a company as was assembled this night in the White House. All the lower rooms were filled, and gaiety and refinement presided over the elegant assembly. We may truly say, without compliment, (for truth can no longer be ascribed to adulation,) that we have never seen the President and lady look better—with brighter or more contented faces. There seemed to be but one sentiment among this large and animated assembly—a disposition to pay respect to the retiring President. One who saw the crowd, without understanding the character of the meeting, remarked that it was the rising rather than the setting sun—so brilliantly and so gloriously does it descend below the horizon.

Washington could never boast of a more splendid spectacle. The motive of the meeting—the immense multitude which thronged these extensive rooms—the talent and moral force, and distinguished men and beautiful women, that graced the assembly, constituted one of the most remarkable scenes which we have ever witnessed. Gen. Taylor was present, as we had hoped he would be. Cass was there, in good looks and gay spirits. The admirable music of the Marine Band lent additional captivation to the last drawing-room under the present Administration.

Washington Union.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

Elected by the American People to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the Oath prescribed by the constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my Countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation.

The Legislative and Judicial branches of the government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Department individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to me. With such aids, and with an honest diligence, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend." For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunal established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in the formation of this Republic, and whose illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence and especially to his example who was by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the U. States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall deem to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not the support of any particular sect, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers.

It is to be hoped that no international question can arise which a government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to those views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of consolidation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has raised our country, and upon the Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

Write it in Gold.—The great comprehensive truth, said President Quincy, written in letters of living light on every page of our history, are these: Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue, not by knowledge and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor or immortal hope—except in the Christian faith, and in the sanction of the Christian Religion.

Nothing is too good to be done. Nothing is too loving for the heart. Nothing is too useful for the mind. Nothing is too powerful for the hand. There cannot be too much piety, too much patriotism, too much philanthropy.

Our school-master sometimes gives evidence of very precocious genius in some of those whose ideas are in rapid process of "shooting." Thomas, what is the appearance and structure of the human brain? "Which sort, sir?—Which sort? Why there is but one." "Yes, sir, there are two." "How is it?" "Why there are the skull brains and the mem-brains, ain't there?" The querist stood dumb with puzzled surprise, and the class was ordered to take their seats.

Gen. Taylor, by his arrival in Washington on the evening of the 23d, finished up a troublesome journey, as he did just two years previously that evening, the battle of Buena Vista.—Baltimore Sun.

30TH CONGRESS.—2ND SESSION.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—Senate.—We gave in our postscript of last Friday, all that transpired in the Senate, of interest.

House of Representatives.—The House went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should have the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

Mr. McClelland said that if the bill went from the House with this section, the Senate no doubt would reject it, as they did some years ago the Oregon bill, with a similar proviso. He spoke of the duty of Congress to provide governments for the people of the territories.

Several amendments were offered, and voted down; and then the question was taken on that of Mr. Sawyer, to strike out the Willmot proviso. It did not prevail—yeas 88, nays 105.

Mr. Preston offered a substitute for the bill relating to the people of all the territory acquired from Mexico to form a State Government. This received but one vote in its favor—Mr. Gayle, of Ala. Of course the substitute was rejected.

The committee rose, when the bill which had been considered was reported to the House with but two verbal amendments. It is nearly the same in its provisions as the bill which was passed for Oregon.

Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 86, nays 127.

The bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 87. Mr. Meade reported a bill to establish a branch mint of the United States at San Francisco, on board of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, which shall be sent out for that purpose.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

This first section fixes the boundaries, and gives to New Mexico the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, with a view of giving Texas a right to be heard in defence of her claim to that territory.

A debate sprung up, and without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28.—Senate.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, conveying a list of the treaties between the United States and foreign nations; also, a list of proclamations having the force of treaties—Two thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The bill from the House, to establish a territorial government for California, was received and referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Dix, of N. York, reported the bill making appropriations for light-houses, and it was passed.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee on the subject, made a report in favor of an appropriation of \$20,000 to test Prof. Page's electro-magnetic inventions as applicable to the purposes of the navy, to supersede steam. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up the general appropriation bill, and considered amendments thereto. That of Mr. Walker, providing a government for the territories, which was agreed to in committee, was now reported to the Senate for concurrence, when Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in favor of free soil.

The Senate, after a short executive session, took a recess until 6 o'clock.

House of Representatives.—Reports were made from committees, and a large number of them were disposed of.

Mr. Tallmadge reported a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Old Fellows, of the District of Columbia.—The bill was read twice, and the question was on its engrossment, when Mr. Hall, of Wisconsin, objected; and under the rules the bill lies over.

Mr. Duncan, from a select committee, reported a resolution—that the powers exercised by the President in establishing a tariff of duties at Mexican ports during the war, and appropriating the money in a way not designated by act of Congress, are not warranted by the constitution and the laws, and are in derogation of both.

Messrs. Stanton and McClelland made minority reports, and these, together, with the report of Mr. Duncan were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncan reported a bill to settle the accounts of public officers and others who received money for military contributions in Mexico, but debate arising, it went over.

Mr. Hudson, for the committee of Ways and Means, made a report in favor of a tariff act based on the principles of the act of 1842.

Mr. Nicol from the same committee, submitted a minority report; which, with the foregoing, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and the committee on Printing instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing an extra number of copies.

The Senate bill to establish a Territorial Government for Minnesota, was passed.

The bill to abolish the flanking privilege was laid on the table.

The House took up the bill for the appointment of a commissioner and surveyor to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment, that the money appropriated shall not be paid to any officer, heretofore appointed without the authority of law. He took the ground that the President and the Senate had no right to appoint the gentlemen who have proceeded to the execution of their duty.

Mr. Stanton defended the President, and said that he has a right in the absence of the legislation of Congress, for the treaty was the supreme law of the land, and required each government to appoint such officers.

Mr. Smith, of Conn., characterized the appointment as an assumption and usurpation of power, in the absence of law; but before he concluded his argument, the House took a recess until 6 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 1.—Senate.—The bill for an increase in the general staff of the army was taken up, and the House amendment concurred in. The bill itself was not finally acted upon.

Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the great central national road from St. Louis to the Pacific.

The Naval Pension bill was next considered and passed; and the Senate then went into Executive session.

At four o'clock the Senate took a recess. When the Senate assembled, at six o'clock, the bill making appropriations for the army was taken up, discussed, and passed.

The House amendments to the Minnesota Territorial Bill were concurred in, with the exception of the last, which provides that the bill shall go into effect on the 10th of March. This proposition was disagreed to by a vote of 30 yeas to 18 nays.

The amendments made by the House to the Indian Appropriation Bill were disagreed to. A committee of conference was then appointed.

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Mr. Dix, of N. York, reported the bill making appropriations for light-houses, and it was passed.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee on the subject, made a report in favor of an appropriation of \$20,000 to test Prof. Page's electro-magnetic inventions as applicable to the purposes of the navy, to supersede steam. The report was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up the general appropriation bill, and considered amendments thereto. That of Mr. Walker, providing a government for the territories, which was agreed to in committee, was now reported to the Senate for concurrence, when Mr. Dix, of New York, made a speech in favor of free soil.

The Senate, after a short executive session, took a recess until 6 o'clock.